6001 Chemical Abstracts, Columbus, Ohio, US
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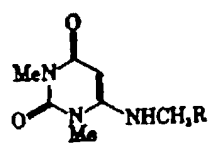
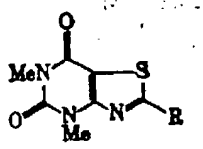
12658v **Reactions of 6-amino-1,3-dimethyluracils with thionyl chloride. I. Novel thiazole synthesis. 4,5,6,7-Tetrahydrothiazolo[4,5-d]pyrimidine-5,7-diones.** Goldman, I. M. (Med. Res. Lab., Chas. Pfizer and Co., Inc., Groton, Conn.). *J. Org. Chem.* 1969, 34(11), 3285–9 (Eng). 6-Amino-1,3-dimethyluracils (I, R = H, CO_2H, CO_2Et, Ph, and CF_3) undergo facile conversion to the corresponding thiazolopyrimidines (II) upon



(I)



(II)

treatment with $SOCl_2$-pyridine, except for I (R = CF_3), where $SOCl_2$ is more effective in absence of pyridine. II (R = H, CO_2H and CO_2Et) were reported previously by Schroeder (1964). The reaction is presumed to proceed via dehydration of the intermediate thiazoline *S*-oxides. A different reaction is observed when an inferior grade of $SOCl_2$ is used in the absence of pyridine, resulting in the formation of sulfides and products derived therefrom. Speculation is offered on the mechanism of thiazole formation from suitably substituted 6-aminouracils. RCKF

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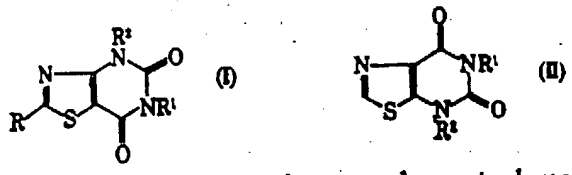
36067r Thiazolo-N-hydroxyuracils. Bauer, Ludwig; Mahajanshetti, C. S. (Med. Center, Univ. of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.). *J. Heterocycl. Chem.* 1968, 5(3), 331–5 (Eng). The partial Lossen degradation of the hydroxamic acid group at C-4 or C-5 of Na 4,5-thiazoledicarbohydroxamate and its 2-Me analog initiated a multicoursed reaction which furnished a mixt. of thiazolo-[4,5-*d*]- (I) and thiazolo[5,4-*d*]-*N*-hydroxyuracils (II). The isomer distribution was sensitive to the solvent systems in which these reactions were carried out. The structure of the isomers



(I) (II)

so obtained was established by chem. and spectral methods.
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